

LINES FASTENED TO SUNKEN SUBMARINE

Rear Admiral Moore Says He
Hopes Eventually to Raise
the F-4—Time Uncertain.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was advised by Rear Admiral Moore from Honolulu today that lines had been fastened to the sunken submarine F-4. The Secretary gave out a letter of April 19 from Rear Admiral Moore relating in detail the progress of salvage operations on the F-4 between April 14 and 19. The letter says:

"On April 4 I reported that Diver Crilly reached the F-4 in forty-eight fathoms of water, and reported her lying on her starboard side. He was down only fifteen minutes, and that was all that he was able to report on that occasion. He made the dive with apparent ease, and when he came out of the diving suit it was not found necessary to put him in the recompression chamber at all. He went down on one of the lines that he had previously passed to the submarine, and confirmed our opinion that we had two lines to the submarine.

One Live Under Stern.
"On the same day, in the afternoon, after Neelson went below and found that we had one line under the stern, which was clear, but that the forward line was foul of the conning tower. He was down only about twenty minutes and reported that the superstructure was caved in in the neighborhood of the conning tower, but that he saw no holes in the hull. In the short time that he was down his examination was necessarily incomplete and does not conclusively prove that there are no holes in the submarine.

"On Tuesday morning, April 13, we cleared the line from the conning tower and in the afternoon Diver Drellishak went down and reported that the line that had been foul of the conning tower was clear. We then had two main lines to the submarine, but Drellishak also reported that one of the lines was caught only on a cleat on the side of the vessel.

"On Friday, April 16, we passed the line that had been hung on the cleat and began to transfer the line to one of the pontoons. We succeeded in transferring one line on the sixteenth.

Diver Under Water Four Hours.
"On Saturday, April 17, Diver Loughman was sent down to report upon the condition of the lines, but became fouled and was rescued by Diver Crilly. Diver Loughman was under water for about four hours and was reported in the afternoon as being alright, but he needed to go into the compression chamber and was kept there until 1 o'clock in the morning, when he was taken out, the doctors fearing pneumonia. On Sunday he was considered very ill, but the doctors expressed the hope that he would be all right, as he was conscious and able to talk, and gave clear information as to what he saw before he became fouled.

"When Loughman reported that he was fouled and that he could neither go up nor down, Diver Crilly was quickly placed in a diving suit and went to his assistance. I am informed that he went down to 265 feet, where Loughman was held, and moved up and down for a considerable period, and once came all the way to the surface, and carried a lifeline down and made fast to Loughman and brought Loughman up in safety. He himself seemed alright, but was suffering from nervous shock, as was evidenced by a little tendency to hysteria in the evening after the whole matter was ended. His condition today is reported as good.

Praise For Crilly.
"I desire to invite the department's special attention to the self-possession, courage and strength of Crilly in this feat of rescuing his companion. Loughman is today reported as improving.

"On Sunday, April 18, we succeeded in passing the fourth line under the stern of the submarine, and about 8 o'clock, a little after, began to heave taut on the lines. One wire bull-rope pulled out the socket, which delayed the work for some hours, but during the night a pull was got on the submarine and test shows that the hoisting apparatus designed and erected by Naval Constructor Furer is sufficiently powerful to lift the submarine by some of the hoisting means so as to enable us to haul on both lines in a scow at the same time. One of the hoists under the submarine started under the strain and operations were stopped. According to the soundings and the turns on the drums for winding up the cable, the submarine was lifted into twelve feet shallower water than she was in before and moved a slight distance in one hour.

In this connection the commandant desires to say that he thinks the variation in the depths recorded around the submarine is perhaps the most encouraging to the fact that the lead lines may have detected more or less by currents, as the divers report that the submarine was found in a sloping, sandy beach with no coral immediately around her.

Expect To Raise F-4.
"Today is being spent in replacing the wire hawser that parted last night and rearranging the combination of barges, dredges and tug in the hope that we shall get more effective results toward the shore. Our confidence in the power of the lifting apparatus is increased by the results of last night. We hope, eventually, to raise the submarine, but in view of the accidents and knowledge developed by the work it would be impossible at this time to date by which we could expect to have her entirely under our control.

"It is deemed impossible, on account of the depth of the water and the swell of the sea, to plumb the submarine by the Maryland, and a very efficient barge arrangement for the divers has been made by which we have been able to supply them with all the air needed and with such convenience as to getting a diver into the recompression chamber in case of need as would be possible in any other arrangement that could be made alongside the Maryland.

Opium Haul in Bayonne.
BAYONNE, N. J., May 7.—Federal authorities are searching for Wong Leong, a Chinese steward on the Standard Oil ship Mimosa, following the discovery of 800 pounds of opium in cans in the storeroom of the ship and in Leong's personal effects. The steward, it is believed, intended to smuggle the opium into this country after the ship had docked at Constable Hook. He left the Mimosa some time on Wednesday.

All the Chinese laundries in Bayonne are being watched for Leong, also drug stores, as it is thought that he took several cans of the drug with him from the ship to sell.

No Duplicates.
Customer—Waiter, this is the first under steak I've ever had in my shop. Waiter—My goodness! You must have got the giv'ners.—Tit-Bits.

Reproof.
"Who was Shylock, Aunt Ethel?" "My dear! And you go to Sunday school and don't know that!"—Life.

WILL BE ATTRACTION AT PLAY HERE



PAUL SWAN.

PAUL SWAN TO DANCE IN "THE OPIUM PIPE"

Will Be His First Appearance
Here—Made Debut Under
Nazimova's Patronage.

Paul Swan, dancer, will be one of the chief attractions of "The Opium Pipe," the anti-drum play by Mrs. Christian Hemmick, which is to have its second performance at the Belasco Theater on the night of May 10 at 8:30.

Several years ago Swan made his debut as a painter under the patronage of Alla Nazimova, the actress, but after a trip to Greece, where he had gone to study art, the young man made the decision that dancing, and not painting alone, would be his most valuable medium for teaching his crowd of beauty.

He was born in Nebraska, and has made his way in the world himself, handicapped at all times by his remarkable beauty. His wish that he be to American dancing what Mordkin was to Russian dancing is fast being realized.

This will be Swan's first appearance in Washington, although he has been seen many times in New York productions. During his stay here he will be the guest of Mrs. Hemmick at her home, 1626 Rhode Island avenue.

Funerals

Lloyd B. Huff.

Col. Lloyd Brecht Huff, son of Congressman Huff, died at his home in Greensburg, Pa., yesterday. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. Mr. Huff was president of the Allegheny Company of Washington, and was interested in large coal holdings in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Charles F. Benjamin.

Funeral services for Charles F. Benjamin will be conducted at 2 o'clock tomorrow in Glenwood Cemetery Chapel by the Rev. Dr. James W. Clark, of St. James' Episcopal Church.

John D. Bartlett.

John Deering Bartlett, a special agent for many years in the internal revenue service, and for thirty years president and manager of the Great Falls Ice Company, died yesterday at his home, 23 Rhode Island avenue northwest. Three daughters—Mrs. William D. Wirt, of this city; Mrs. Orin D. Mitchell, of Governors Island, N. Y.; and Mrs. Lyman T. Whithead, of Erie, Pa., and a son, William G. Bartlett, of Nunica, Mich., survive.

Miss Jane Teresa Beavan.

Funeral services for Miss Jane Teresa Beavan will be held from the residence, 24 Mt. View place, Anacostia, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, thence to St. Teresa's Church. Interment in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Reports Confirm Suicide Of U. S. Consul Van Dyne

An official report from the American consulate at Marseilles confirms the report of the suicide of Frederick Van Dyne, of this city, who jumped overboard from the steamer Santa Anna, while en route to his post as consul at Lyons, France.

His action was due to ill health, as he was

Lonesomest Job Found Right Here in Capital

Policeman Who Shoos You Off Grass in the Ellipse
Can't Even Talk to Anyone If He Sees One.
Worse Than Lighthouse Keeper.

Discovered—Uncle Sam's lonesomest job. It is not that of a lighthouse keeper on some wave-washed reef, nor that of a game warden in the wilds of Alaska. It is located right here in Washington. The job in question is that of the park policeman stationed in the midst of the great Ellipse back of the White House. Even the most isolated lighthouse keeper can have company if he can find it. But this man's particular duty is to chase company away. You can't even go out and ask him the time of day. If you start he will wildly wave his hand, indicating he wants you to keep off that ellipse.

Back of this keep-off-the-ellipse movement is some interesting history. Before the advent of President Roosevelt "Keep Off the Grass" signs adorned most of the parks about Washington.

Signs All Over Park.
Such signs were set about the Ellipse and all over Potomac park. Incidentally, they were on the Capitol grounds, too, but that is another story, for the President has nothing to do with the Capitol's laws. Roosevelt ordered that the signs be taken down. They were and through the Taft Administration the public continued to walk around Potomac park, and particularly across the Ellipse, pretty much as it pleased. As it is just one mile around the Ellipse, this makes a considerable saving for persons going to the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing and other points south of it.

The Capitol officials, taking their cue from the rest of the public grounds, allowed the public to stroll across the sloping lawns of the Capitol and children and adults sat and walked about the grass on the east front of the Capitol.

Policemen Like Sentinels.
But that, too, has passed. Around the Capitol grounds the Capitol policemen walk like grim sentinels, and keep

GRANT! GRANT! GRANT!

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everyone off the grass there. Only the other day a Capital resident of long standing started down across the grass and was told to "get on the walk" by one policeman.

"Why, I thought Roosevelt had gotten the public permission to walk on this grass," the aggrieved resident protested.

"Roosevelt! Roosevelt! Well, that fellow ain't here now, is he?" was the reply.

At the office of Superintendent Woods of the Capitol it was explained that a law passed in the '70s strictly stated that trespassing on the Capitol grounds should be an offense. The only time the law was invoked was against Coxey's army. But it will be enforced strictly this season, it was said, because pedestrians had worn paths across the attractive lawns and terraces about the Capitol.

Embargo Maintained.
The same reason was given at the office of Colonel Harris, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. The embargo on the Ellipse will be maintained at least until the signs of the paths worn by pedestrians have disappeared.

"The public is not nearly so troubled at the inconvenience as the particular park policeman assigned to the center of the Ellipse. The humane Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds provided that men should alternate in the Robinson Crusoe assignment. So one man does not have to endure the solitude more than a few days.

"Huh, great place for a leper camp," said one incumbent as he strolled in to go to dinner.

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ESKIMOS IN REVENGE KILLED EXPLORER

Death of Henry V. Radford and
Companion Described in Prob-
ating Will.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Conclusive evidence that Henry Vincent Radford, the Arctic explorer, and his companion, T. George Street, were murdered by the Eskimos of Bathurst Inlet, in the Northwest Territory of Canada, on June 6, 1912, is given in the petition accompanying Mr. Radford's will, which has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Cochran.

H. H. Hall, manager of the Hudson Bay Trading company's post at Chesterfield Inlet, in his correspondence with The Hall & Bean, attorneys of 45-47 Wall street, who represent Joseph R. Edwards of 75 Riverside Drive, a great-uncle and petitioner in the matter of probating the will, supplied most of the proof upon which the testament was admitted to probate.

Radford started for the Northwest Territories in January of February, 1909, and in 1910, his aunt, received letters from him during 1910, 1911, and 1912. In a letter dated December, 1911, written at the "Igloo of Chief Almakuk, Head of Schultz Lake, Lower Thelon River, Northwest Territories, Canada," he says: "These are the Eskimos of Bathurst Inlet, the most remote from the coast of any tribe on the continent." Radford then pays a high tribute to his companion, Street, as a "hero as brave as the bravest could be, as loyal as the most loyal, very strong, robust, and, best of all, gentlemanly and cultured." In another letter to his aunt, dated March 2, 1912, which he received eight months after he had written it, he said: "Mr. Street and I have lived through the winter, and we leave tomorrow for the Arctic coast, which we hope to reach in about six weeks, at the head of the Bathurst Inlet. That part of the coast was never visited by white men but once—the last time was by Franklin, ninety-one years ago. He then went on to say that he could only get together a party of five to make the trip, the Eskimos did not know the Arctic coast.

His great-uncle, Mr. Edwards, received a letter from him which he wrote the morning of the day he was murdered. It was from "Camp Grey, Bathurst Inlet, Arctic Coast," and says, in part: "Mr. Street and I reached the Arctic coast near the head of Bathurst Inlet after a severe overland march, with party of two Eskimos, two sledges, one carrying our canoe, 'The Hope,' and twenty-five dogs. We had plenty of adventures on the way, but no serious mishaps. Several valuable additions have been made to our scientific collections during the journey, and we explored and mapped much new territory. I found a very primitive tribe of Eskimos living in Bathurst Inlet, and two of these will go with us westward along the Arctic coast. I hope to reach Dawson early next year. Mr. Street and I are in perfect health. Much love."

The two "primitive" Eskimos mentioned in the ones that were leaders in the murders.

The report of H. H. Hall, manager of "M. Division of the Hudson Bay Company, with headquarters at Churchill, Manitoba, is the one that gives the first circumstantial account of the killing. It was sent to G. R. Ray, officer in charge of the Nelson river district, and is entitled "Crime Report." It is sent from Chesterfield Inlet under date of June 11, 1912. The report says:

"The Eskimo Akulak, who took the Radford party from Schultz Lake to Bathurst Inlet, arrived today and reported that both Mr. Radford and Mr. Street were murdered by Bathurst Inlet Eskimos. Mr. Ford's Eskimo trader at Schultz Lake was the first to bring down the news, but as I generally take little stock in Indian yarns, I placed Akulak's confidence in it until I saw Akulak myself.

"Both Mr. Ford and myself questioned him twice today, and his version of the story was practically the same as that of Ford's trader. Akulak left Mr. Radford about June 5, and spent the summer a little south of the Eskimos, but met them several times, and also brought a wife from some time after the murder, paying for her with a rifle.

"When Akulak left Mr. Radford, it appears that everything was in good order, he had his men engaged and all preparations were completed for his departure. The two men engaged were supposed to guide him to a whaler that was wintering some sixty miles off Bathurst Inlet, and with whom the Eskimo trader was to meet.

"Mr. Radford was about to make a start; in fact, the man supposed to go ahead had started when the other backed out, and would not go. Mr. Radford, to enforce obedience, struck him with the handle of a whip, a fight ensued and Mr. Radford was speared in the back by another native. Mr. Street made a run for the sleigh but was murdered before he had time to put up any kind of a fight.

"According to the story told to Akulak by one of the natives who was supposed to have witnessed the fight, (Neville) and also by the father of his new wife, Mr. Radford fought hard before

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he gave in, and was speared several times before he fell.

"While I was inland, I had an Eskimo trading with the same band named Ka-ka-me, and from what I learned from him the majority are still in their primitive state and are using bows and arrows. All quarrels are generally settled by the death of one of the combatants.

"If this report is true, there is one thing that I can say and that is that Mr. Radford showed very poor judgment when he tried to enforce obedience by striking an Eskimo so far from civilization. Mr. Radford wrote Mr. Ford from Bathurst Inlet, under date of June 5, and everything seemed to be O. K. He also expressed his thanks for the assistance given him. Conditions must have changed very quickly, for after Akulak's departure they were all murdered. If Mr. Radford has reported his safe arrival at some of the McKenzie River posts, then all the statements are false."

Mr. Hall's last and most conclusive report is dated August 22, 1914, and is a reply to a request for further confirmation of the murders. From this statement it would seem that the killing was prearranged. "The Eskimo I am taking with me," he wrote, "accompanied the Radford expedition to Bathurst Inlet, and was with Akulak's statements regarding the murder of Messrs. Radford and Street. This Eskimo further states that on several occasions Mr. Radford nearly came to blows with the Bathurst Eskimos while trading small articles with them, and that on several times Akulak was to be more careful, as those Eskimos were still in their primitive state."

Mr. Hall then tells of meeting a small band of Eskimos near the coast, and that they prepared meat for his use as soon as they found he was not an enemy. He then goes on to say that Mr. Radford, according to the Eskimos, tried to "pound" civilization into them, and then adds: "The whole affair seems to me to have been planned. A new was started just as the were about to start west. Mr. Radford threatened to throw a man into a hole in the ice, then took a dog-whip to another. A fierce fight followed—several men grappled with Mr. Radford while Street made a run for the sleigh. I suppose to get a gun, but he was overtaken and stabbed, and died instantly. All tell about the same story."

His Place in the Sun.

Cy Warman, author of the song "Sweet Marie," who died a few months ago in Chicago, was a high official of the Grand Trunk railroad; but he was also by training, ninety-one years ago. Once he stopped overnight at a little hotel in northern Michigan, conducted by a man who had previously run a shooting gallery, and later a night club in New York. The host related his own life story at length. Then he became interested in the biography of the visitor.

"What do you do up in Montreal, Mr. Warman?"

"I work for the Grand Trunk," said Warman, overlooking a march, "with party of two Eskimos, two sledges, one carrying our canoe, 'The Hope,' and twenty-five dogs. We had plenty of adventures on the way, but no serious mishaps. Several valuable additions have been made to our scientific collections during the journey, and we explored and mapped much new territory. I found a very primitive tribe of Eskimos living in Bathurst Inlet, and two of these will go with us westward along the Arctic coast. I hope to reach Dawson early next year. Mr. Street and I are in perfect health. Much love."

LOS ANGELES, May 7.—Bearing with them and bride arrived here. A. B. Duke and bride arrived here.

Dukes at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, May 7.—Bearing with them and bride arrived here. A. B. Duke and bride arrived here.

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